Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

ISSUED WEEKLY

BY THE UNITED STATES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

VOLUME 36 :: :: NUMBER 4

JANUARY 28 - - 1921

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Modern Medicine and the Public Health

Physiological Effects of High Temperatures and Humidities in Metal Mines

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

HUGH S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General.*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS.

Asst. Surg. Gen. B. S. WARREN, *Chief of Division.*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912.

They contain: (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world. (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease. (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are intended primarily for distribution to health officers, members of boards or departments of health, and those directly or indirectly engaged in or connected with public health or sanitary work. Articles of general or special interest are issued as reprints from the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS or as supplements, and in these forms are available for general distribution to those desiring them.

Requests for and communications regarding the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, reprints or supplements should be addressed to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

The Public Health Service is unable to supply the demand for bound copies of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS. Librarians and others receiving the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS regularly should preserve them for binding, as it is not practicable to furnish bound copies on individual requests.

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
5 CENTS PER COPY
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER YEAR

CONTENTS.

Page.

Modern medicine and the public health 109
A preliminary study of the physiological effects of high temperatures and high humidities in metal mines 116
Deaths during week ended January 15, 1921:
In certain large cities of the United States 130
Death claims reported by insurance companies 131

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

United States:
Current State summaries—
Telegraphic reports for week ended January 22, 1921 132
District of Columbia report for week ended January 15, 1921 135
Summary of cases reported monthly by States 136
Reciprocal notification—Minnesota—December, 1920 136
Plague—
Human cases of plague reported 137
Plague-infected rodents 138
City reports for week ended January 8, 1921—
Cerebrospinal meningitis 138
Influenza 139
Leprosy 139
Malaria 139
Pellagra 140
Pneumonia (all forms) 140
Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) 142
Rabies in animals 142
Rabies in man 142
Smallpox 142
Tetanus 144
Typhoid fever 144
Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis 145
Foreign and Insular:
Further relative to yellow fever on vessel—S. S. "Savoia"—Habana, Cuba—From Vera Cruz 151
Cuba—Communicable diseases—Habana 151
Jamaica—Infectious disease (alastrim or Kaffir pox) 151
Peru—Yellow fever—Lambayeque 152
Roumania—Measures against arrivals from Constantinople 152
Tunis—Plague—Zarzis 152

Foreign and Insular—Continued.
Cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, and yellow fever—
Reports received during week ended January 28, 1921— Page.
Cholera 152
Plague 152
Smallpox 153
Typhus fever 153
Yellow fever 154
Reports received from January 1 to 21, 1921—
Cholera 154
Plague 154
Smallpox 155
Typhus fever 157
Yellow fever 157